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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 3, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 6, 1844. { NUMBER 142.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be inserted correctly as at *One Dollar* per square for the first time, and *Three Cents* per square for each continuance. *Court* and other *Orders* will be charged *fifty per cent.* higher, owing to the delay, generally attending their publication. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in without directions as to the number of insertions desired, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or more, must come free of postage, or the amount of postage will be charged to the writer, and will be collected as other accounts.

CHARLOTTE
Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square south of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Drs. Caldwell & Harris, office opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, over the Mansion House; Dr. J. M. Happoldt, office opposite Charlotte Hotel.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2 doors west of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's building; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office in the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office at Carolina Inn.

Dry Goods.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south Courthouse; Leroy Springs, 1st door north of the courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., next door to Leroy Springs; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2 door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half square south of courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lewis, on Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, east wing Springs' corner.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmiths.—Wm. F. Alexander next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Undertakers.—William A. Todd.

Boothmaker.—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Allen N. Gray.

Tinners and Stovemakers.—William Carlan.

Brickmasons.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Barbers.—Bonaparte, Charlotte Hotel; I. Adams, Mansion House.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.

Superior Court Clerk.—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk.—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner.—Henry C. Owens.

N. A. F. BREWER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER
Jeweller & Silversmith.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his unfeigned acknowledgements to his friends and patrons for past favors, and informs them and the public, in general, that he will execute all work connected with his business in a manner not to be surpassed as to workmanship or taste in all the country. All kinds of Watches repaired and warranted if required. All kinds of Jewellery repaired in the most tasty and substantial manner or made to order and warranted to please. Shop as heretofore, 2nd door south of the Mansion House.

N. B. All persons indebted to him must make payment by the 1st of February next, or else—"Nuf ced."
N. A. F. B.
December 16, 1843. 40:::3w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG BOUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843

Benjamin Morrow vs. Alexander Robertson.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Alexander Robertson, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian and the Charlotte Journal, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgement final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1843, and in the 68th year of American Independence. C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Printer's fee, $5 60. 36w6

BLANKS

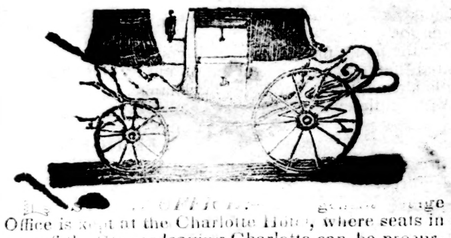
Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this office.

Charlotte Hotel,

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS well known public house, now under the management of the undersigned, is open for the reception of company. The proprietors will give their attention exclusively to their Hotel, and every exertion will be made to render it what a well-managed public house should be—a convenient retreat for rest, pleasure and comfort. The servants are experienced in their business, and shall be polite and attentive. They intend to keep a sumptuous table, and, indeed, every accommodation necessary to render their guests comfortable and satisfied.—Their terms of boarding shall be as moderate as possible. Their friends and the travelling public are respectfully invited to call and test their accommodations.



Office is kept at the Charlotte Hotel, where seats in any of the Stages leaving Charlotte can be procured at all times, and where stage passengers shall meet a comfortable reception.

DROVERS will find at the Charlotte Hotel every necessary accommodation—secure dry lots and grain cheap, with the best attention.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1843. 37f

Fountain Beef.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Jourdan Council of Ashe county, to furnish him regularly with the best beef Cattle his county affords, he will be prepared to give his customers beef of the very best quality, in Charlotte every morning during Court weeks, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the rest of the season, and regularly at his country stands. As he has to pay cash for Cattle, and furnishes his customers with the best beef, payments will necessarily have to be made punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

August 27, 1843. 25:::r.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever the treatment of Billious Fever. Nausea, General Debility, and nervous weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale in

Charlotte,	by B. Oates.
Concord,	W. Barringer & Co.
Salisbury,	C. B. Wheeler.
Lincolnton,	John Hoke.
Greenville, S. C.	Dr. C. Bobo.

Sept. 1843. 25-

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of those Pills, never afterward feel willing to be without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills taken as soon as the headache is felt coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and bowel complaints*, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Dyspepsia and Liver complaints*, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Costiveness*, they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of *three hundred and seventy thousand boxes* of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

[From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co., Ala.]

Washington Co., Ala., March 8, 1843.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I had TWENTY of my Blacks sick with the Flux, and I administered your Pills freely, and I did not loose a single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,
JESSE JORDAN.

Union Co., Ky., November 21st, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER.

DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat opposed to Patent Medicines, considering them generally a mere catchpenny and a cheat upon the public, I have heretofore had but little to do with them, and it was not without much persuasion on the part of your travelling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I must confess, in justice to your Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be. I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, could have sold double the quantity.

Your Pills have been of great benefit in this section; my neighbors having derived great benefit from their use. I have been troubled for the last fifteen years with Dyspepsia, and an affection of the Liver and Spleen: as a remedy, I have tried Brandreth's and all the most popular Pills, and have had the advice of Physicians, all of which afforded me but momentary relief, but, sir, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most fashionable yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN DYER.

[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson co., Ten.]

Gibson Co., Ten., December 10, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is to certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to any other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous head-ache which at times totally unfitted me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life, and must acknowledge, that your Pills have so far restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make an entire cure. I was also troubled with a bad cough and affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.

Agency of the Bank of Charleston, at Camden, S. C.

OCTOBER 23. 1843.

CHECKS on the North, and on Charleston will be furnished, and Sight and time Bills purchased at this Agency during the season, on application to PAUL E. WILLEFORD, Agent.

October 1843. 34-3m

National Finances.

From the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of the present session, we make the following extracts—being all that we can now make room for in our columns:

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, &c., FOR 1842.

According to the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts on the 1st day of January, 1842, there was in the Treasury $28,635,111 08

From which is to be deducted, as not available—

Amount deposited with the States,	$23,101,641 91	
Balances of trust funds, 1st January, 1842	374,521 18	
	23,476,165 09	
The outstanding warrants at the close of the year 1841 were	813,268 46	
Total liabilities	29,289,434 55	
Deficiency of means to meet warrants	$604,323 47	
	29,289,435 55	

Instead of any available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, there was therefore deficiency to meet the outstanding warrants of $604,323 47.

From the accompanying statement (A) it appears at the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1842, exclusive of trust funds and of the avails of Treasury notes and loans, were $19,643,966 40

The expenditures of the same year, exclusive of the sums paid on the redemption of Treasury notes and interest on them and on recent loans, and on account of the old public debt, were 23,921,037 60

The excess of expenditures, over revenue was 4,277,071 20

The amount paid on account of the old public debt, Treasury notes, and interest on them, and on loans, was 8,477,663 94

To supply the deficiency in the revenue, and to provide means for the redemption of Treasury notes, others were issued and loans obtained to the amount of 14,808,735 64

And a balance was thus left in the Treasury in the 1st of January, 1843, exclusive of deposites with the States, indemnities, and trust funds, and deducting outstanding warrants, subject to appropriation of 1,449,472 03

Receipts, expenditures, &c. of the first six months of 1843.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1843, exclusive of deposites with States, trust funds, and outstanding warrants, was $1,449,472 03

By the accompanying statement (B) it appears that the receipts between the 1st of January and 1st of July, 1843, exclusive of the avails of Treasury notes and loans, were 8,065,325 46

And the expenditures, exclusive of the sums paid on account of the public debt, were 10,608,390 83

Excess of expenditure over revenue 2,633,065 37

The amount paid for redemption of Treasury notes, and for principal and interest on the public debt, was $61,607 47

To supply the deficiency, and to provide means for the redemption of Treasury notes others were issued and loans obtained to the amount of 5,545,708 36

And a loan was made, under the act of March 3, 1843, of seven millions, of which nearly the whole was received during the quarter 6,934,000 00

Which left a balance on the 1st of July, 1843, of 10,434,507 55

This large apparent balance arises from the circumstance that, while nearly the whole proceeds of the seven millions loan were paid in during the half year, the amount of notes redeemed by those proceeds does not appear in the accounts of that period, but is contained in those of the next quarter. The real balance, excluding the loan and the notes subsequently redeemed, was about $3,370,000.

Revised estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1843.

The accounts of the 1st quarter of the present fiscal year, that is, from July 1 to September 30, 1843, exhibit the following results:

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$6,132 272 09
Sales of public lands	388,870 22
Miscellaneous and incidental	26,871 43
Total revenue received	6,548,013 74
Residue of subscription to loan of seven millions	66,000 00
Total	6,614,013 74

Balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1843	10,434,507 55
Total means	17,048,521 29

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$1,016,257 17
Army proper	858,785 15
Fortifications, ordnance and armament militia, &c.	610,400 90
Indian department	880,171 88
Pensions	806,800 04
Naval establishment	2,019,387 36
Interest, &c., on public debt	95,555 48
Total, exclusive of redemption of Treasury notes and interest	6,317,357 98
Paid on redemption of Treasury notes and interest	6,902,031 54
Total payments for the quarter	13,219,389 52
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, 1st October, 1843, of	3,829,131 77

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year.

Balance at the end of the first quarter, 30th of September, 1843		$3,829,131 77
Estimated receipts second quarter:		
From customs	$3,100,000	
From lands	537,000	
Estimated receipts third quarter:		
From customs	1,600,000	
From lands	500,000	
Estimated receipts fourth quarter:		
From customs	3,600,000	
From lands	520,000	
Miscellaneous	50,000	
		12,907,000 00
Total means		16,736,131 77

Of the specific appropriations already made by law applicable to the service of the last and the current fiscal year, there remains unexpended		$10,500,635 89
Of this balance, there will not be required to be expended during the year, but will be required during the next year, for the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	2,387 41	
Military establishment	2,135,638 65	
	2,138,026 06	
And which will not be required, and may be carried to the surplus fund	1,940 73	
		2,112,966 79
Leaving of the specific appropriations, which, according to the data furnished by the respective departments will be required during the year		16,396,669 00
To which is to be added, amount of permanent and indefinite appropriations which will be required		2,577,713 88
Additional appropriations necessary		289,012 96
		19,263,395 94

This sum is composed of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$4,759,037 09
Army proper	2,775,528 06
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	2,674,906 91
Indian department	1,642,482 71
Pensions	954,578 46
Naval establishment	5,053,070 76
Interest on public debt	1,403,791 94
	19,263,395 4
The means in the Treasury, as above stated, are	16,736,131 77
Deficiency	2,527,264 17

It will be seen that a sum exceeding two millions and a half is deducted from the appropriations already made, on the ground that it will not be required to be paid out during the fiscal year. Being actually appropriated by Congress, and liable to be used even during the year, and certainly within a short time after its expiration, the undersigned has hesitated to deduct the amount from the expenditures; and although it has been done in conformity with usage, this explanation is necessary, to prevent mistake. Notwithstanding this deduction, it will be perceived that there will be a deficiency of more than two millions five hundred thousand dollars. To this deficiency must be added the amount of such special appropriations as Congress may make during the present session, in addition to the appropriations for which estimates are submitted in another report. It is a duty also to remark, that the credit of the Treasury, the facility of its operations, and the necessity of guarding against unforseen contingencies, have usually induced Congress to make provision for a small surplus. There is nothing in the circumstances of the present year to depart from such a provident course, and for that purpose, a million and a half of dollars

Gift of Mrs. Nancy [illegible]

ought to be added to the deficiency above stated.—The whole amount to be provided for the services of the present fiscal year, beyond the means now existing or estimated, will therefore be about $4,000,000.

Estimate of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1844, and terminating June 30, 1845.

REVENUE.

From customs - -	$20,000,000 00
From sales of public lands -	2,250,000 00
From miscellaneous sources -	50,000 00
	22,300,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

According to the data furnished by the different departments, there will be required the balance of former appropriations - -	$2,608,026 06
Permanent and indefinite appropriations - - - -	2,318,189 02
Specific appropriations for the service of the year -	21,950,844 11
	26,877,059 19

This sum is composed of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects	$4,659,904 98
Army proper	3,926,096,07
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	4,478,112 19
Indian department	2,330,355 14
Pensions	1,555,844 56
Naval establishments	8,894,007 22
Interest, &c., on public debt	1,032,739 02
	26,877,059 19
Probable deficiency, independent of such specific appropriations that may be made by Congress	4,577,059 19

The preceding estimates are made on the assumption of the continuance of the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for the sale of the public lands, and of course will be affected by any changes in those laws. The fluctuations of commerce forbid an implicit reliance upon any prospective calculations for a long term. Those now presented have been made from the best information that could be obtained, and from a comparison with the receipts of previous years. The large amount of $31,000,000, received in 1842 from customs, is not to be wholly credited to the business of that year. It includes $4,808,666 11, the amount of duties which had accrued in 1841, and was secured by bonds that were paid in 1842, and also $567,000 of Treasury notes redeemed by the collectors in the former year, but which were credited in 1842; thus leaving the actual receipts from the duties of the year at less than thirteen millions. It will be perceived that there was a decided improvement in the duties on imports during the year 1843; for during the first three quarters of that year the receipts exceeded thirteen millions, and from returns already received it is quite certain those of the fourth quarter will amount to more than three millions, making a total of more than sixteen millions for the calendar year.

Various general considerations, and particularly that the stocks of imported goods were during the last two years nearly exhausted, induce the belief that the revenue from this source will continue to augment under the present laws for the next two years, but it is doubtful whether this increase will exceed three or four millions.

"UNION—OUR CHOICE, THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—UNDER THIS FLAG WE WILL CONQUER IN 1844.

Such is the motto which is emblazoned on the beautiful badge of "the Democratic Association, of Carroll," in Louisiana, printed on white satin—Such is the motto which we adopt, and which every Republican must support. It is idle to talk of any other course. Union upon the nominee of the Democratic convention is the only secret of our strength, and of our success. He who is not for us, in that respect, is against us. Far better would it be for a man who will not co-operate in the support of the nomination to abandon his party at once, than profess to be of it. He will do us more injury, by professing to co-operate with us now, and abandoning us when the battle comes on, than by leaving us at once. What is the use of a soldier going with us on parade and not standing by us in the moment of action? By declaring now that he will not ultimately co-operate with us, unless certain peremptory and impracticable concessions are made to him, he will be known for what he is, and he is shorn of the power to defeat the success of the Republican party. We say, therefore, that the motto of the Association of Carroll must become the watchword of the whole party. The Republicans of the county of Nash, in North Carolina, at their late meeting, adopted, in the same sentiment the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, with regard to the subject of the next Presidency, although we have a decided preference, yet, whichever one of the distinguished individuals whose names have been placed before the Democratic party shall receive the nomination of the convention, shall also receive from us a cheerful, hearty, and enthusiastic support; that either of them, in our opinion, is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office; that, when the nomination shall be made, we earnestly entreat our Democratic brethren throughout the Union, as they value the preservation of the liberties of our common country, as they value those dear-bought privileges secured to us at the expense of so much 'blood and treasure,' to unite at once, with the spirit of men deeply sensible of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the fearful amount of responsibility resting upon them."

Richmond Enquirer.

STOP THE SWINDLER.

A man calling himself *Candler Brown*, from Lauderdale co., Miss., about 35 or 40 years of age, of extremely dark complexion, and about 6 feet in heit, purporting to be a negro buyer—passed off in this city, on Wednesday morning last, a large amount of counterfeit $100 notes of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, dated Lexington, Nov. 10th, 1842, payable at Paris—No. 215, Letter D, signed M. T. Scott, Cashier, and J[illegible] President. He left here the same day on horse back, with saddle bags, dressed in a long drab colour overcoat, and has probably gone into North Carolina or Virginia. It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a reward of $300 is offered for such information as will lead to his apprehension. The money paid him in exchange for the said notes, were bills of the South Western Rail Road Bank, payable in Charleston. His general appearance is such as would strike the notice of any person, being of a remarkably dark complexion with black hair.

Charleston Patriot.

CONGRESS.

In the *Senate*, to-day, Mr. Atchison of Missouri, the successor of Dr. Linn, introduced the bill for the settlement of Oregon. This early movement will enable the friends of the measure to bring it to an issue at the present session—we trust a successful one.

In the *House*, after the reports and petitions were disposed of, the resolution introduced by Mr. Hale of New-Hampshire with a view to curtail the excessive expenditures in the navy, was debated. Since Mr. Van Buren's time, the appropriations demanded for the naval service have nearly doubled the estimates made for that service at the close of his administration. Great reductions had been made, and were going on, in this branch of expenditure. But no sooner was whigery installed than it rose again, and has now reached the enormous sum of *nine millions!!* This amount, as was started on the floor yesterday, swallows up at once half the revenues of the country. Mr. Hale's resolution (meant to bring this matter under some scrutiny) is one that will, in all likelihood, meet the favor not only of Congress, but the country.

Globe, of Dec. 28.

MR. CALHOUN'S FRIENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Enquirer has this notice of a speech of a distinguished friend of Mr. Calhoun in North Carolina. Taken in connexion with the unanimous vote of the recent state Convention, in which the friends of the several democratic candidates for the Presidency were fully represented, it argues that there will be perfect harmony in the action of the party in North Carolina. Our private letters confirm the expectation.

"As Mr. Toole of North Carolina said the other day to the citizens of Beaufort, (and *he* too, with all his respect for Mr. Van Buren prefers Mr Calhoun,) he "considered Mr. Clay a consummate, a most dangerous and monstrous demagogue. Against a party thus strong in pecuniary resources, *united* under a candidate thus bold, eloquent and unscrupulous, with all the unpatriotic interests of the land banded in his support, it was manifest that it was necessary for the Republican party to act with the greatest caution, firmness and vigor. We must not hang back from the battle—we must dispute every inch of ground—our forces must be disciplined—our ranks exhorted—our spirits roused—above all, *'we must be united'* Here breathes the true spirit of a Republican, and of a wise friend of Mr. Calhoun."

FACTORY GIRLS.

The Baltimore American (a thorough-paced Clay and factory paper) has this fling at the Democracy, for having marked the fact, thus while profits were raised by the tariff for capitalists, wages were diminished for the operatives:

The Wages of Factory Girs—The Cincinnati Atlas, speaking of a factory in that city for the manufacture of cotton bagging, in which 55 girls and 45 men are employed, says:

"A little girl at this establishment quits work on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, having woven thirty cuts—equal to 1530 yards—from Monday morning, for which she was paid twenty cents per cut—being six dollars for less than as many days employment.

"*Poor Girl!* How the Locos, who are opposed to American manufactures, must pity her! Only six dollars a week for the labor of 'little girls' in a city where superfine flour is 1½ cents a pound, and chickens 8 cents a pair!"

The statement here made is not at all in conflict with the notorious fact that wages have been diminished in the Massachusetts factories since the increase of the profits of the manufacturers there. The factory girls have turned out repeatedly, since the passage of the late increased tariff, because the managers have reduced their wages.

But what does the state of fact presented in the Cincinnati paper, and vaunted by the Baltimore American system paper, make in favor of the cause thus advocated? Little girls, it seems, obtain at the rate of $24 a month for their work in the factories there, while the farmer can only get one cent and a half per pound for flour! Does not this prove that farming labor is ill paid, while factory labor is too well paid? If factory girls can make $24 a month, while farming hands (able-bodied men) can get only $6 or $8 a month for work, does it not show that monopoly is producing great inequality even among the laborers of the country? If, then, the factory girls gather such enormous gains from the protective policy, what must be the profits of their masters?

Thomas Trotter

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry,

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 19:::TF

NEW FASHIONS

For the Fall and Winter of 1843–4.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE, would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Fall and Winter Fashions.

He is now enabled to give his whole attention to his shop, and those who may think fit to patronise him will find that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to please. Charlotte, Oct. 17, 1843.

The Tonsorial Art.

"BONAPARTE, *the Barber*," respectfully informs his customers and friends, that he has removed his Shop to the Charlotte Hotel, first door on main street, where he will be happy to see them at all times. For skill in his profession and polite attention to his customers, he will acknowledge precedence to no man who has lived since the days of his illustrious prototype. Call and see.

November 18, 1843. 36tf

Strayed

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from near Monroe, Union County, N. C., on the 10th inst., a large Sorrell HORSE; eighi years old next spring, paces and trots finely, no brand; one eye weak; with saddle and bridle on when missing. Any information directed to the subscriber at Oakville, will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

JAMES HOUSTON.

Dec. 1843. 41tf

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

SATURDAY, EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1844.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

1844.

Well, the year 1843 is numbered with the things that were—it is buried in the past and with it its cares, its perplexities, and its joys. We hope our friends have enjoyed the festivities of the Christmas and the New-Years season, and that all, profiting by the past, may, with a light heart and buoyant spirits, have entered upon the scenes of the New Year intent only upon doing good to themselves and their fellow-men. We freely forgive all who may have "sinned against our peace and dignity" the past year, and are willing to "rub out and begin again"—"at peace with the world" and in a good humor with everybody. "Go ye all, and do likewise."

☞ The Post Office called Hopewell, in this County, which was some time since discontinued, has been re-established at the house of *Marshal R. McCay*, and Mr. M. appointed Postmaster.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

In our paper to-day, will be found the most interesting portion of the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the present session of Congress, showing the financial condition of the Government. We are indebted to Senator HAYWOOD for this important document and would have been glad did our space permit us to give it entire.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

An agent is now in Charlotte, soliciting subscriptions to this valuable and interesting work. The object of the work is, to give exact likenesses of the most eminent American statesmen, heroes, divines, &c., with a biography of each. The engravings are finely executed by the best American artists, and the whole work is highly creditable to the publisher and deserving of public patronage.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, has written an address to the democracy of Pennsylvania, positively declining to suffer his name used in the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

The recent Democratic State Convention of Alabama, nominated VAN BUREN for President, and WM. R. KING, of that State, for Vice President of the United States. They also appointed nine Van Buren Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and an Electoral Ticket for the State. The Convention was thinly attended.

A recent State Convention of the democracy of Arkansas, named VAN BUREN as their first, and CALHOUN as their second choice for President, and JAMES K. POLK, of Tenn., for Vice President.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention, nominated JAMES K. POLK for Vice President, and expressed no preference for the Presidency, but declared they would support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

EXAMPLES TO BE OBSERVED.

We did not last week allude to the political complexion of the Standing Committees in the two Houses of Congress, as we then gave a list of all the members, so distinguishing in their politics as to enable our readers to observe for themselves. But we cannot forego what we deem our duty, to ask the particular attention of our readers to the illiberal, partizan character given to all the Committees in the Senate—appointed by Mr. MANGUM, of this State. Every business Committee in the Senate is headed by a federal chairman, and made up of three federal to one democratic Senator. The important Committee on Foreign Relations is composed of four federal Senators to one democrat; and the Committee on Finance, into whose hands goes the subject of revising the present odious Tariff law, has three federal to two democratic Senators, and but *one* of those a Southern anti tariff man! Who could have expected this of Mr. Mangum, once a strenuous nullifier, professing to be ready to shed his last drop of blood in defence of the constitutional rights of the South, in opposition to the Tariff of 1828? We regard him as sold to the northern Tariff federalists, and utterly unworthy the seat he occupies, or of the confidence of his constituents, whom he seems willing to rob and plunder, to gratify his northern masters.

And now turn and view the Committees of the House, appointed by Mr. JONES, the democratic speaker. Nearly one-third of them are headed by whig chairmen, and several of them are composed of a majority of whig members. This is giving both parties a fair showing in the Committees, and is an evidence that the democracy, unlike the federalists, do not desire to stifle investigation, and force by party drill partizan legislation. Which is most trustworthy?

COL. HOKE'S ACCEPTANCE.

Below will be found the letter of the Committee appointed by the recent Democratic State Convention to inform Col. HOKE of his nomination for Governor, and that gentleman's reply, accepting the nomination. Our candidate is now in the field:—He is worthy of our cause and worthy to be Governor of our good old Commonwealth; and we therefore call upon every republican to go to work, resolved that we can and will elect him:

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 16th, 1843.

Dear Sir: The undersigned have been directed by the Democratic Convention, which assembled in this City on the 14th instant, to announce to you your nomination, by the body, unanimously, as the Democratic candidate for the Office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the approaching Gubernatorial election, and to solicit your acceptance of the same.

They have been further instructed by the Convention, to request that you will endeavor to meet your fellow-citizens in the several Counties in this State, and address them on the various topics of interests that may agitate the public mind during the ensuing campaign.

The undersigned take great pleasure in communicating the unanimous action of the Convention in the particulars above referred to; and beg leave to express the hope, that the solicitations of the Democratic party, as declared through the Convention, may meet with a favorable response.

With sentiments of regard and esteem, we remain,

Respectfully, yours, &c.

BARZILLAI GRAVES,
JOHN WEBSTER,
W. W. AVERY.

Col. M. HOKE.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Dec. 20th, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 16th instant, informing me that I was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of the 14th, as a candidate for the Office of Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Although I would prefer that some individual better calculated than myself to do justice to the principles of the Democratic party, had been selected, I accept the nomination, and will bring what ability I possess to an earnest support of our cause, trusting confidently that I shall be aided by the united efforts of the party.

With the request that in the ensuing campaign I should address the people of the State upon such subjects as may then interest them, I will endeavor to comply.

For the polite manner in which you have communicated the distinction conferred on me by the Convention, accept for yourselves my thanks.

With sentiments of respect, I remain,

Yours, &c.

M. HOKE.

To B. GRAVES, JNO. WEBSTER, and W. W. AVERY, Esquires.

ABOLITION IN CONGRESS.

It is time the southern people were arming themselves against the rapid progress of the Abolitionists. We are no alarmist, but we tell the southern people, that the proceedings of Congress at this session show that the mad spirit of fanaticism has made alarming progress there since the last Congress.

In another article we mentioned the petition presented by old Mr. *Adams*, praying an amendment of the constitution so as to abolish the slave representation in the House of Representatives. This move was denounced by most of the southern members as tantamount to a proposition to dissolve the Union, and was so treated in debate. The reception of the petition was opposed, and also its reference to a Select Committee, as moved by Mr. *Adams*, on the ground, that slave representation was one of the compromises of the Constitution without which that sacred charter of our liberties could never have been formed. But old Adams triumphed over the South this time—his petition was received and referred as he desired. Messrs CLINGMAN and BARRINGER, of this State, both voted against laying *Adams'* proposition on the table—thereby sustaining him in his wicked attacks on the Constitution and the rights of their constituents! Mark that, people of the first and second Districts.

☞ From our acquaintance with a large number of the gentlemen who composed the recent Democratic State Convention, we were satisfied that it was a very able and effective deliberative assembly. But, if we had not possessed this previous conviction, the fluttering and abuse the proceedings of this Convention has created among the federal editors at Raleigh, would be conclusive. They complain that their immaculate party was "*abused*" by the speakers in the democratic convention, while in the federal convention the week before, "not a word was said that could hurt any one's feelings"!! What a vastly genteel set of fellows these federalists of North Carolina are becoming all at once! They never abuse the democrats, or say anything to hurt an opponent's feelings—oh, no! Well, we are glad to hear that the manners of the federalists in this State are improving; for, in 1840, and at various times before and since, we have heard their leaders deliver harrangues composed of nothing scarcely but abuse of, and insult to, their political opponents. But if the federalists in their State Convention were more decent than usual, we guess they had at least two potent reasons for this amendment in their manners—first, that their nominee, Mr. Graham, was too much of a gentleman to carry out a contest thus commenced, and therefore might decline in disgust their nomination;—and, secondly, from the popular demonstration in favor of Col. HOKE, they expected him to be our candidate, and they were aware that the usual vulgar missiles used by their orators would fall harmless at his feet—that his talents and spotless private character, would turn them with a terrible retribution on the heads of their authors.

But the Editor of the Signal explains how these immaculate federalists were *abused*. Hear him:

"The Federal papers in this State have taken up the complaints of the Register about the Democratic Convention, and affect to be in great pain, because, as they "understand," their party was "abused" by the gentlemen who made speeches in that body. Furthermore, to set forth the contrast between the behaviour of the two Conventions, and to entitle themselves to as large a share of public sympathy as possible, for their wounded sensibilities, they accompany this complaint with the declaration that 'in the Whig Convention, not one word fell from the Convention or from the gentlemen who spoke, in the slightest degree derogatory to the character of their opponents;' and they 'regret are not angered'—'are sorry, &c. &c.'

"If by the term 'abuse,' the impression is intended to be conveyed that the censure cast upon the course of the Federal party was unwarranted and without foundation, we beg leave to give the charge a respectful but positive contradiction. But if it meant that their course of conduct for the last few years was freely animadverted upon, and their misdeeds, their treachery, their foul practices and unholy aims, were exposed and condemned, we admit they were abused, and maintain that they deserved it. Does the Federal party expect to pass through this canvass without being held to account for their errors and crimes in the year 1840, and the ruinous and wretched legislation which marked their brief ascendency? Do they, now on the eve of another contest, in which they declare their determination to throw even the exciting scenes of their former struggles 'into the back ground,' expect the Democratic party to enter into an agreement with them for mutually forgetting and forgiving former offences, and saying nothing about the past? We cannot agree. Such a treaty would be altogether one sided in its benefits: and the apparent desire for it by the Federal party, is far from exhibiting any proof of magnanimity. They now abuse the Democratic party! How kind! generous! forbearing! They may prefer just what complaints and charges they list—and God knows they are not services in this branch of political fiction—we stand ready to meet them before a fair minded and discriminating people. We ask no favors—we desire none, and expect none. Our past course is open to scrutiny—let it be scrutinized. Our principles and our practices are known: let them be attacked, and we are at all times ready for the defence. But while we challenge rigid examination, we shall ourselves extend no forbearance. It would be injustice to the cause we espouse, and to the people, who have been once deceived by these humane, amiable opposers of 'violence and abuse.' The mumeries, the "MUMMERIES" [if they like the term best] of '40, must and shall be held up to an enlightened public censure, and their authors and movers to a rightful accountability. We desire to know with what sort of party we are dealing—what weapons they use, and to what habits they are addicted—their past history can alone furnish instructions. We heed not their complaints, then, and shall treat them as we hope the entire Democratic party will treat them, as pitiful petitions for a sympathy which they do not deserve."

Appointments—In addition to the "Rumors from Washington," mentioned in the following from the Raleigh Signal, it is announced, that *Matthew St. Clair Clarke*, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been appointed 6th Auditor, and *A. G. Penn*, Postmaster at New Orleans, both of which have been confirmed by the Senate. A respectable letter writer at Washington says—"Other confirmations may be looked for soon—the apparent policy of the Sanhe being to reject none without specific cause."

"*Rumors at Washington city.*—The size of our paper precludes us from telling our readers of the rumours sent afloat to various sections through the numerous letters from the great Metropolis disclosing the out of door sayings and doings which are going on in that great city. Among those we have gathered, however, we mention that—

"*J. Q. Adams* is thought to be hatching all the mischief his old head contains; and is determined if possible before he dies, still to wreak a portion of his accumulated vengeance on the South for her opposition to him and his administration.

"*Henry A. Wise*, it is said, will be renominated to the Senate as Minister to France.

"A vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench having occurred by the death of Judge Thompson, it is rumored that J. C. Spencer, present secretary of the Treasury, expects to fill the place.

"*Mr. Henshaw*, present Secretary of the Navy, will, it is supposed, in that case, be transferred to the Treasury Department in place of Mr. Spencer.

"The Hon. *R. M. Saunders*, our representative in congress, it is reported, will be nominated to the office of secretary of the Navy in place of Mr. Henshaw, transferred to the Treasury Department.

"The Hon *Isaac Hill*, of New-Hampshire, it is understood, has been already nominated in place of Mr. Goldsborough, dec'd, who was at the head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department.

"Hon. Mr. *Cushing*, is of course likewise nominated to be Commissioner to China. The Hon. Mr. *Profitt* as Minister to Brazil. The Hon. Mr. *Rencher* as Charge to Portugal. Judge *Porter* as Secretary of War; and Judge *Upsher*, as Secretary of State.

"These important official nominations have not yet been acted on by the Senate; and it is not improbable that there may be some mistake by *Report came Rumour*, as to some of the persons named. Another week may probably enable us to relieve the public curiosity, by informing our readers of results."

Quere.—How do the Whigs relish Mr. Graham as candidate for Governor, when they remember that he opposed the election of that officer being given to the people? The people will no doubt express themselves through the ballot box in due time. *Lincoln Courier.*

We inform our friend of the "Courier," that Mr. Graham is not a 'canditate for Governor' yet. We presume that he is debating with himself the very querie above propounded. We should like to see the documents in the case.—*Signal.*

The Hon. *William A. Graham's* letter, accepting the nomination of the Federalists for Governor, appears in the last Raleigh whig papers. Both candidates are natives of Lincoln County, though Mr. Graham now resides in Hillsborough, and Col. Hoke in Lincoln. We will see now who is most esteemed by his old neighbors.

We understand the Hon *Waddy Thompson* has resigned his office of Minister at Mexico.

COL. HOKE.

The nomination of this estimable gentleman and unsullied democrat for the office of Governor, by the recent State Convention has given universal satisfaction to our party throughout the State. And not only our own party seem to be pleased with his nomination, but we have already heard several leading and influential whigs declare their determination to give him their cordial support next August. We subjoin the comments on the nomination by three of the democratic papers of the State, and will add others as they come to hand:

FROM THE RALEIGH SIGNAL.

COL. HOKE.

The nomination of this distinguished son of our State by the Democratic Convention, is responded to by the Democratic party, far and near, with the liveliest enthusiasm. With high intellectual endowments, Colonel Hoke unites that decision of character, plain, practical good sense, and devotion to the State, which strongly recommend him to the people, and eminently qualify him for the office of Governor.

FROM THE LINCOLN COURIER.

MICHAEL HOKE, ESQ.

This gentleman has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic State Convention, as the republican candidate for Governor; he is therefore before the people, and we think it our duty to correct a report that has been circulated by the whig press, to the effect that the nomination was sought by Mr. H., and that he boasted to a legislative caucus at Raleigh, that he could carry the western part of the State, in order to secure it. We deny most positively that Mr. H. sought the nomination, for he expressed from first to last his unwillingness to become the nominee, and though he was spoken to on the subject by several members of the legislature, he did not consent, and was not nominated by any caucus; what is more, Mr. Hoke has declared, that if the Democratic party were in a decided majority, he would not become a candidate; and he requested the delegates from this county to the late Convention to withdraw his name in favor of any prominent man that might be brought forward. Does this look like seeking the nomination? Does it not rather show a determination to stand by his principles—his party—at every sacrifice? And why, we would ask, has this censure emanated from the whig press? Is it because they are the worshippers of H. Clay, and would desire to see Mr. Hoke the servile supporter of his principles, right or wrong? Let the wiseacres or their agents at Raleigh answer the question; let public opinion pronounce the verdict, and we are willing to abide the issue, "at any and every hazard." The abuses of the whig press cannot destroy the lustre of Mr. Hoke's character, for like the precious metal which appears more beautiful and bright by examination and scrutiny, so likewise does his conduct appear more praiseworthy, and become more popular.—All he asks is fair play—let the people judge for themselves, uninfluenced by the statements of leaders or party presses, and we unhesitatingly assert, that his opponents, will be "like angel's visits, few and far between," concealed in the darkest corners of our extensive country, and will be found prowling about, obscured and condemned by the very notions they have been taught to advocate. But the Whigs do not like to hear of Mr. Hoke's strength in the West—they accuse him of boasting it, when it was they who ascertained the fact—themselves that "set the ball in motion," which must end in their own overthrow.

Democratic Nomination.—The nomination of Col. *Hoke* seems to have given unbounded satisfaction to the party; and from signs too palpable to be mistaken, the federalists dread the weight of his strong arm of eloquence in the opening contest.—The East and the interior of the State will rally to his standard, and the West will also stand by her favorite son. And he is emphatically the man for the time. Bold, frank and ardent, he will warm all he touches, and inspire all who hear him with renewed energy in the good old cause. So let the bugle sound the onset, and let each soldier have his foot in the stirrup, ready for the charge. It will be a hot battle, and laurels will wave on the brow of the victor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Steamship *Hibernia*, arrived at Boston on the 27th, bringing news from England up to the 5th ultimo. The only item of much interest, is that in relation to the trials of Daniel O'Connell, and other Repealers in Ireland, for conspiracy and treason. Wilmer & Smith's European Times thus notices these trials:

"The State Trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell, weary of agitation, has retired for a while to his "mountain home" at Derrynane. He is to take Limerick on his way to the "far west," where a dinner is to be given on Monday next to Mr. W. S. O'Brien, one of the members for the county, a recent convert to repeal, at which the agitator presides. Reports are in circulation that the trials will be abandoned; and amongst the parties who have hazarded that opinion, not once but frequently, is Mr. Shiel—who had authority, as far as opinion goes, on the subject. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, seeing the protracted time over which the trials will extend—several months probably—and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, respecting a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation. That measures of amelioration are in progress is undeniable. The commission which will commence its sitting in Dublin immediately, to inquire into, and sift the workings of the landlord and tenant question, is, in its appointment a proof that the government means to do something in the way of redressing all practical grievances. It is clear, too, from the feelers which have been put out, that if the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland had felt disposed to put their hands into to the public purse, the government would not have grudged them stipends. But they have refused, and great is Mr. O'Connell's glory thereat. The tone of the agitator is a good deal subdued of late. Nevertheless, every thing shews that Repeal has taken strong hold of the nation's feelings, and however the prosecutions, if continued, may terminate—whether in a conviction or an acquittal, the Minister has his work carved out to satisfy at once the people of Ireland and his own supporters on this side of the channel."

CONGRESS.

As yet there has but little of general interest transpired, in either House of Congress. Mr. *Adams* has commenced his usual agitation on the subject of slavery, by introducing a petition from his State, praying Congress to amend the Constitution, so as to abolish slave representation in Congress. The petition was referred to a select committee, as follows: Messrs. *Adams*, chairman, Rhett, *J. R. Ingersoll*, Gilmer, *G. Davis*, Burke, Sample, *Morse*, and *Giddings*, (whig members in *italics*). The next day after the announcement of this Committee, Mr. *Rhett* of S. C., addressed to the Speaker of the House the following manly and proper note:

"*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

"SIR: I beg leave to decline acting on the special committee appointed by the House to take into consideration certain resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, proposing to Congress so to alter the Constitution as to abolish the representation of the Southern States for their slaves. This was one of the compromises of the Constitution, without which it cannot now exist. My constituents, I am assured, will agree with me, that neither in a committee, nor any where else, should I take this subject voluntarily into consideration, or assist upon consultations upon it. They will be satisfied that others shall consider it, and they should only act. I ask to be excused from serving on the committee, and subscribe myself your obedient servant,

"R. BARNWELL RHETT.

"DECEMBER 27, 1843."

The question being put on excusing Mr. *Rhett*, it was decided in the affirmative.

The speaker also announced the following gentlemen as composing the Committee to consider the petitions for a national foundry, to wit: Messrs. *Brodhead*, *Black*, of Georgia, Barnard, Clingman, *Payne*, *Hubard*, Peyton, *Williams*, and Moore, (democrats in *italics*.)

Several members have presented propositions for retrenching the expenditures of the Government, and we think, from their beginning, that some good legislation may be expected, from the House at least.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

In a list of the Standing Committees in the House of Representatives, given in our last, the Committee on elections was omitted. It will be recollected that as Mr. *Botts* had contested the seat of Mr. Speaker JONES, that gentleman declined appointing the committee, and by an order of the House, it was made up by Mr. BEARDSLEY, of New-York, as follows: Mr. *Payne*, of Alabama, chairman; *Elmer* of New Jersey; Chapman, of Virginia; Vinton, of Ohio; Newton, of Virginia; *Hamlin*, of Me.; *Ellis*, of N. Y.; *Douglass*, of Ill.; and Garrett Davis, of Ky. Mr. *Payne* declined serving on account of ill-health, and Mr. *A. V. Brown*, of Tenn., was appointed chairman in his place.—Mr. Vinton also declined serving, and Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, was appointed in his stead. The names of the democratic members are in italics.

Maryland Senator.—The Maryland legislature have elected the Hon. *James A. Pearce*, a Senator in Congress from that State for six years from the 4th March last. Mr. P. is a federalist, and said by his partisans to be a man of considerable ability.

A couple of facts.—'When England will reduce HER duties, we will reduce OURS; when England will receive OUR productions, we will take HERS.'

Whig talk.

Now look at a couple of facts. The average of the English duty is only 11 per cent., while ours is nearly 40 per cent. In 1842, England received of us produce to the amount of more than FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars, while we received of her less than FORTY MILLIONS. Away with your hypocrisy! You want a PROTECTIVE Tariff, and you mean to have it at all events.

Debt af Great Britain.—The national debt of Great Britain amounts to nearly three thousand eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars! This immense sum, according to the London Despatch, is owing to about 1,500,000 persons, members of the community at large. Great Britain is amongst nations, a sort of Richard Dazzle, very brilliant indeed, but without money or principle.

A Convention with Mexico.—A Messenger despatched by Gen. Thompson, our Minister at Mexico, arrived in Washington city on Tuesday last, having left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult., immediately after the conclusion there, by our Minister, of a Convention with the Government of that Republic, the object of which is understood to be to make provision in favor of hitherto unsettled claims of American citizens for indemnities. This news will be acceptable to the holders of such claims, and furnishes, besides, as far as it goes, additional evidence of the disposition of Mexico to maintain friendly relations with the U. States.

National Intelligencer.

Let the slave-holders of the South remember that Henry Clay is the intimate personal friend and the political ally of *John Quincy Adams*, that despicable abolitionist, and the introducer into Congress of a petition to dissolve the Union. You shall know the man by the company he keeps. And let it also be borne in mind, that all who support Henry Clay thereby sanction his "bargain and corruption" conduct in 1824, and also endorse and approve the course of his particular friend, Mr. Adams. Let these facts be seriously considered.—*Standard.*

The Raleigh Register enquires "*Modern democracy the greatest curse ever inflicted upon a free country*" What do you think of that, democrats? What do the *Whig people* think of it?

Standard.

POETRY.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

THE ROSE.

The rose is my charming, my favorite flower,
Its fragrance, delightful, enrapture my soul;
I doat on its hues and its magical power,
My passions to calm and emotions control.

In prosperity's spring, when soft zephyrs play o'er it,
The air it perfumes with its generous breath;—
When adversity's winter and tempests hang o'er it,
It yields its perfumes in defiance of death.

I ne'er to my nostrils its petals yet prest,
Without feeling an urgent desire to taste it;
And when to my bosom the flower I've prest,
Additional charms then seem to invest it.

Enthroned on my breast its sweet odors remind me
Of friendship's effusions and constancy's charm;
That whatever condition of fortune besets me,
Shall still lend emissions my bosom to warm.

Had my fortune been cast as a chivalric knight,
The rose my escutcheon should surely adorn;
Its blushes should urge me to valorous fight,
And died ere the flower from me had been torn.

In life let me cherish this emblem of love,
Let my pillow of death with its petals be strewed;
Let its odours accompany my spirit above,
Fit symbol of friendship in heaven renewed.

W. S. D.

Oregon.—The St. Louis Republican of the 14th inst. contains a letter from Oregon, bearing date Fort Hall, September 20, from which we make the following extract:

"The emigrants passed this place some short time since, pretty well worn down and quite scarce of provisions. The Indians on the Columbia are expected to become troublesome to these new comers. It is supposed they are induced to acts of violence by some persons as yet unknown. They have already burned Dr. Whiteman's mill, and I fear it is not the last spark which will be kindled in the settlement and occupation of this country. The Hudson's Bay Company are improving and pushing their business, perhaps with greater energy than usual. Dr. McLaughlin is laying off towns on the Willamette, selling the lots, &c. This is the report.

FEDERAL WHIG PRINCIPLES.

A National Bank—a Protective Tariff, taxing the poor man for the benefit of the lords of capital—a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands at a time when the Treasury is empty, and the Republic in debt—Assumption of the debts of the States, a scheme which would make one man pay the debts of another—a mutilation of the Constitution, by striking out the Veto Power—Bankrupt Laws, and a latintudious construction of the Constitution—the right of Congress to exclude from that body the Representatives of sovereign States of the Confederacy—let the government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor—'Henry Clay first, and Henry Clay last, and Henry Clay all the time."

DEMOCRAMIC PRINCIPLES.

The doctrines laid down and carried out by THOMAS JEFFERSON—no bloated National Bank, overriding the public liberties, and crushing well-regulated and specie-paying State Banks—no Tariff for Protection to a particular class or classes, but a Tariff based on revenue principles—no direct taxation—no distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands at a time when the Treasury is empty, and the country in debt—no assumption of State Debts—the Constitution as it is, and therefore the Veto power as it is—the right of the States to elect their own members of Congress according to their own pleasure—a strict construction of the Constitution—no Monopolies—no exclusive privileges—equal and exact justice to all, favors to none—no man-worship—the greatest good of the greatest number—such charter obligations imposed upon Banks as will coeree the redemption of their notes, and an individual liability on the stockholders for the notes they issue—the Representative to obey the instruction of the constituents—elections free, and suffrage universal—no mysteries in goverement inaccessible to the public eye—"Principles first—principles last—principles all the time."

Standard.

South Carolina.—The Legislature adjourned on the 19th inst. Thirty nine acts were passed during the session. Among them one to alter the constitution; to provide against the suspension of specie payment by the Badks; to provide for the payment of the public debt; to establish an inspection and warehouse at Hamburg, and to amend the law in relation to action by foreign attachment.

The resolutions introduced in the early part of the session, and which we have heretofore noticed, declaring that Texas was embraced in the territory of Louisiana as ceded to this country in 1803, and therefore is now an integral part of the Union, were disposed of by being laid on the table. The following resolution, however, reported by the committee on federal relations, was passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Legislature of South Carolina, sound policy, the vital interests of the people of the United States, and their just rights, require that steps should be promptly taken by the Government of the United States for the annexation of Texas to the Union.

FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New York, Captain Wright from Galveston, arrived late last evening, with dates, from Houston to the 9th, and Galveston to the 16th inst. The papers contain no news, and the following items are the only paragraphs worthy of the slightest notice.

The heavy rains in this region seem to have extended throughout Texas. The Galveston Civilian of the 13th says: Our rivers are full to overflowing, and the low, flat lands are almost litterally covered with water; all the small streams are full, and travelling over land is almost wholly suspended. A gentleman from the Trinity informs us, that that river is over its banks, and from the state of the bottoms, cannot be crossed by travellers from Swartwout to its mouth. There has been no mail received at Beaumont from Houston for a month; and we believe that most of the Western mails are suspended

The Houston Telegraph states that the National Exchequer bills are now taken at the custom-house at par. They are valued at 90 to 95 on the dollar for specie. We would not insinuate that the editor has designedly placed these bills five per cent. below their market value. But as we take Galveston papers to be the best authority on this subject, we subjoin the following from the Civilian of the 20th ult.:

"Exchequers are [illegible] and pass in business transactions in this city at par, though they vary from par to 95 cts. when sold for specie."—*New Orleans Tropic, Dec.* 20.

From the Raleigh Standard.

LETTER FROM WASAINGTON CITY.

Washington, December 30, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR: The abolition question is daily engrossing much of the time and attention of Congress, and will, I fear, continue to do so. Old Mr. Adams acts like one deranged, and has found a dangerous ally in Giddings, of Ohio. Yesterday, in the House, the memorial of William Jones, (a free negro) formerly introduced by Mr. Giddings, came up for consideration, when Mr. *Saunders*, of your State, took a bold and determined stand in favor of Southern interests, and gave a stern and merited rebuke to the mad designs of the abolitionists. The free negro alluded to, complained to Congress that he was imprisoned in the jail at Washington, and desired to be liberated. Mr. Saunders said, that the laws upon the subject were sufficient.

It was only necessary to bring the matter before the Judicial Tribunals of the District, under a writ of *habeas corpus;* and if, upon an investigation of the facts it should appear that the negro was entitled to his freedom, he would of course be liberated—He could say to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings,) that on a certain occasion a negro, whom he knew to be free, but who had been imprisoned, was advertised to be sold for his jail-fees, for having come into the District in violation of the law; but the fine, some two or three dollars, was paid, and he was forthwith liberated; and he called upon the gentleman from Ohio to come forward and furnish a practical illustration of his benevolence by following the example. If he would pay the fine, this *negro citizen* would be set free, provided there should appear no evidence to the judiciary that he was really a slave. Mr. Giddings replied briefly, and Mr. Saunders rejoined. Several members joined in the debate, and one, Mr. Davis, of New York, said there were more abolitionists in the South than at the North. To this Mr. Saunders replied, "it is not so—*the gentleman himself is an abolitionist,*" The memorial of the negro was finally referred to a Select Committee.

Where this war upon the South will end, no one can predict. Let the North be warned in time, if indeed any note of warning can be of the least avail. The South will have all the Constitution guarantees to her—or, she will not—she cannot remain in the Union. In the language of Mr. Wise, "if the North infringes the Constitution, it infringes Southern rights; and I call upon God to protect all."

It is not yet known who will be nominated to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson.

Yours, &c.

"BE IT REMEMBERED."

Let it be known and remembered, that William A. Graham, the Federal candidate for Governor, voted against both the present Tariff and the late Bankrupt Law, and that, by supporting Henry Clay, and in approving, as he does, the principles set forth by the late Federal State Convention, *approves* of the said Tariff as well as the said Bankrupt Law. Let this change—this suppleness—be remembered. By the way, it is stated, and we see no reason to doubt it, that Mr. Graham was *advised* by a certain politician whose name is *inconsistency*, to vote against the present Tariff, and that he cast his vote for reasons altogether *selfish* in their nature They were these: His term was to expire at the last session of the Legislature: he believed that body would be Federal in its politics, and he had reason to fear, in that event, that Mr. Badger would be a competitor for his seat in the Senate; and to save himself, to do what he could to secure the [illegible] of those in that body entirely opposed to [illegible] tive tariff, he gave the vote he did. In other [illegible] he voted for the interests of William A. Graham, and not for the country. He knew that, if the democrats were in a minority, unable to elect their own candidate, they would prefer him, after that vote, to Mr. Badger, but he was fighting a windmill; the Legislature was Democratic, and they sent him to—*his farm.* Comment is needless.

Federalism.—In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll made some remarks which was not distinctly heard. "What!" exclaimed Mr. Adams, "would you go to war for Cuba?" "Yes, without a moment's hesitation," replied Mr. Ingersoll, "rather than let England have it." "Well," rejoined Mr. Adams, "I would not go to war with England, at present, "*for any thing at all.*" And this is the man the whigs speak of running for vice President!—*Standard.*

GEORGIA.

Federalism is the same every where. The Legislature of Georgia (Federal in its character) has just adjourned, leaving on the shoulders of the people of that State a public debt of nearly *two millions!* Surely, surely they must have taken lessons from the Federalists of North Carolina.—The Milledgville Union says:

"The whigs are intoxicated with their success, and overjoyed in the execution of their plans.—While we write, the noise of revelry and shouting is heard. Our streets, and some of our houses have for several nights presented the same scenes. But the "sober second thought" of the people is yet to be known. They will sit in judgment on the measures of this party, sent as it were by accident in the majority. For ourselves we shaall be satisfied. If the people prefer to see their State on her knees before a few petty banking corporatians—if they prefer a legislation grossly partial and not adapted to their interests or wishes—if they prefer to pay unnecessary taxes that their money may, *as we will prove*, be lavished on objects not sanctioned by the public voice, let them contribute their support to the Whigs."

Indian News.—The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 2nd inst. contains the following Indian news: "The 'Salines' in the nations are to be rented out to the highest bidder for a term of ten years, to none but citizens of the nation. The rent to be paid into the national Treasury. The Council has passed a law that hereafter license for marriage into the nation shall be issued by the Clerk of the National Council. A petition was gotten up by a reverend gentleman, (a native) that a law should be passed allowing no more intermarriages. Also, a law prohibiting a man from an *assault* and *battery* on his own slave: i. e. chastising his negroes. A law has been passed expelling missionaries from the nation."

Chapter on Tears.—Tears are sometimes a relief, and sometimes a burden; they are relief to a woman, but a burden to a man, they relieve a woman, because her sympathy approves them; they burden a man, because his pride rebukes them; a woman weeps because she *feels;* a man because he *can't* feel; a woman's tears affect a man, but a man's tears *dis*-affect a woman; a woman weeps for *others;* a man, for himself; a woman's tears are common property; a man's are his own; a woman believes them a profitable investment; a man considers them [illegible] natural; a man's are forced and awkward; woman's are the warm streams of the summer cloud; man's the cold dropping of the icicle.

DIED,

In this County, on the 4th instant, Mrs. *Johnston*, consort of Mr. Patrick Johnston, aged [illegible] years, after a painful illness of more than a month. Mrs. J. bore her long illness with great christian fortitude, and has left a husband and four children to mourne their irreparable loss. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for [illegible] years, an affectionate wife, a kind mother and a good neighbor. "Blessed are the deed which die in the Lord."—*Comm.*

[This obituary should have appeared in our last paper; but the manuscript was accidentally mislaid.—EDITOR.

In this Town, on the 18th ult., *Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jamison*, consort of Thomas Jamison, aged [illegible] years and 8 months, leaving a husband and several children to lament her death.

In Anson co., on the 20th ultimo, *Sarah [illegible]ances*, daughter of the Rev. James M. and Ann [illegible] Thomas, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 2 days.

Notice.

THOSE who are indebted to me for [illegible]e than one year's subscription to the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, or for advertising or Job Printing, are informed, that all such accounts as may be [illegible] settled, either by cash or note, after January Court [illegible] issuing, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. J. W. HAM[illegible]ON.

January 6, 1844.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, must settle immediately, by cash or note, or collections by law will be enforced, irrespective of persons. BRALEY [illegible]ES.

January 6, 1844. [illegible]3w.

Broke Away.

OR, was stolen from the subscriber at Richardson Hood's, on the Camden Road thirteen miles from Charlotte, a middle-sized grey MULE, [illegible] rather old appearance. Any person giving information of the whereabouts of said muel, will be very much thanked, and suitably rewarded.

F. H. MAXWELL.

Jan. 4, 1844. [illegible]3ws.

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT has removed his Office to the one lately occupied by Dr. R. A. Wallace, (dec'd.) next door to Mr. William Carson's store, where he will be found at all times when not absent on professional business. He cannot refrain from expressions of thankfulness for the *unexpectedly liberal patronage* he has received from the community, and hopes to merit a continuance of that *patronage* which *industry and attention* always obtains.

He would also call the attention of those who are indebted to him (and many for years) to come forward between this and January Court and close their debts by *Cash* or notes. His necessities and a *sense of duty* urge him to insist upon every individual (without distinction) that is indebted to him up to this date, to settle at least by Note—this but reasonable in itself and in accordance with general custom, that if you cannot Cash up, give your Note.—Those who *will not* comply, may expect to pay cost.

Jan. 1, 1844. 42:::tf.

☞LAST CALL.☜

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Appold & Wallace are requested to come forward between this and our next County Court and make settlement. Those who disregard this notice may expect to pay costs, as there is no other alternative left.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Partner.

January 1, 1844. 42:::tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call between now and the January Court and close their accounts either by cash or note, as my books must be closed.

THOMAS HARRIS.

January 4, 1844. 42:::tf.

Removal.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE has removed his Tailor Shop to the Office lately occupied as the Jeffersonian Printing office, where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends. He has the latest Fashions, and pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared to give full satisfaction to customers.

January 6, 1844. 42:::tf.

Davidson College.

THE Winter Examination of the Students of Davidson College, will be held at the usual time, commencing on Tuesday the 23d, and closing on Thursday the 25th of January. The Trustees will meet during the examination.

January 4, 1844. 42---1w.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE regular exercises of this Institution commenced on the 1st instant. Terms as heretofore. Pupils can commence their respective sessions when it may suit their convenience, but no deduction (after entrance) will be made for absence, unless in cases of protracted sickness.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Transparent Window Shade Painting, an art at once beautiful, and useful and fashionable, per course, $10.

November 3, 1843. 36:::.r.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Orr, dec'd, are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated within the term prescribed by law. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and save cost

JOHN STITT, Adm'r.

December, 18, 1843. 41:::3w.

Notice.

PERSONS having business with W. A. Harris, will find him at the Mansion House during the February Term of Superior Court next, at this place.

December. 16, 1843. 42:::3w.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, and articles of domestic produce are generally contributed in a family, will be willing to take payment for binding, at the market price.

December 9, 1843. 39-tf.

POETRY.

WHAT IS LOVE?

What is love?—Go ask the child
Whose buoyant step runs free and wild,
What makes its little heart rejoice
When e'er it hears its mother's voice?

What is love?—The maiden seek
Who wears a blush upon her cheek,
And ask that gentle maiden why
A deeper glows when *one* is by?

What is love?—The wife will tell,
Though pain and sickness near her dwell;
All she can bear, and bless her lot,
If one fond heart deserts her not.

What is love?—The mother ask,
Who labors o'er her daily task;
And if her infant does but sigh,
Will watch at night with wakeful eye.

Unknown within the heart it springs,
And closely binds, and fondly clings;
And so its nature, turneth strife,
To love of home, the charm of life.

FRAGMENT FROM THE RUSSIAN.

BY BOWRING.

The kiss that looks upon the stars
Is not less assiniue—the base
And cowardly that boasts of scars,
Or wears a crown, may take the place
Of generous spirits, in the throng
Where usurpation reigns; for men
Confound the worthy with the strong,
Nor weigh pretentious clamor vain.

The hollowest vessels sound the loudest,
The richest treasures deepest lie;
Yet piled up wealth, and rank the proudest,
Are but tumultuous vanity.
I am a prince—a prince of spirit,
A ruler—if I rule my heart:
A titled heir—if I inherit
Of virtue, wisdom, truth, a part.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

FROM THE ODD FELLOW'S OFFERING FOR 1844.

What is Odd-Fellowship? Go ask the tear
That sometimes trembles in the widow's eye—
That tells of grief for one—the loved and dear—
Whose cherished memory now awakes the sigh
And flings a shadow o'er the brow's deep calm;
Oh, ask of her what bright angelic power
Poured in her wounded heart affection's balm,
And cheered her path in sorrow's darkest hour.

Ask her, when fate its cruel shaft had sped,
And her young hopes had perish'd in their bloom,
What smiling form could bless o'er the dead,
And shed,
Ah! deep glory round the tomb!
What God Samaritan, like him of old,
Stands ready to assuage her bitter cry,
When all the world beside, with felling cold,
Behold her grief, and passed regardless by.

Bring it in!

WE will take in payment for the JEFFERSONIAN, an kind of domestic produce—corn, bacon, flour, pork, wood, poultry, butter, beef, &c., &c., and allow the market price. We make this offer to alleviate the the pinching "scarcity of money," and to afford our friends a convenient and cheap system of exchanges. Bring in your articles!

ED. JEFF.

Bank of Charleston.

AGENCY AT CHERAW, S. C.

CHECKS on New-York and Charleston will be furnished, and sight and time bills purchased during the season at this agency, on application to

JOSHUA LAZARUS, Agent.

October 27, 1843. 35F

Masonic Notic.

AT a regular meeting of Phalanx Lodge No. 31 held on the 4th Monday in November last, it was unanimously "*Resolved*, That ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, a member of this Lodge, be, and he is hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, for grossly immoral and unmasonic conduct." The said Robertson is a man about fifty years of age, of large frame, and about 6 feet high, by trade a Blacksmith. He hailed from Philadelphia about six years ago.

A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

December 9, 1843. 39-F

☞ Editors friendly to the Craft are requested to copy this notice.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney, to me executed by Absalom Sherrill, for purposes therein mentioned I will sell for cash at the house of James Turner, Iredell co., N. C., *on Saturday, the 10th February, next*, a valuable river FARM of said Sherrill, containing

265 Acres,

80 or 90 of which are first rate bottom, joining lands of William L. Davidson, J. J. Shuford and others.

A. H. SHUFORD, Agent.

December 22, 1843. 41-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle by cash or note, on or before the 1st of January next or they will be visited by another.

[illegible]

December 2, 1843. 38-tiJ

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. HOLLIFIELD, Surgeon Dentist, of Baltimore, will remain a few days longer in Charlotte, and will take pleasure in attending to the calls of those who may need his professional services.—Charges very moderate. Office at Charlotte Hotel.

November 18, 1843. 36F

Common Schools.

THE Commissioners of Common Schools for Mecklenburg county, are requested to meet at the County Court Clerk's office in Charlotte, on the 18th day of January next, to elect a Chairman, and otherwise organize the Board.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., Clerk.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41 tm

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in Concord, would now offer his services to the public as an

Ornamental, Sign, Flag & Mirror

PAINTER,

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above business and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. The public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

And as times are hard he will take part of his work in produce suitable for family use, such as Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c.

JOHN W. RAINEY.

Concord, May 16, 1843. 41::F

Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator on the estate of John F. Hunter, deceased, such persons as have claims against the same are hereby required to present them as the law directs, or their collection will be barred by law; and those indebted to the same must pay soon, or they will be sued.

C. J. FOX, Adm'r.

November 25, 1843 25F

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Alexander Robertson, and for the purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell at the Charlotte Hotel, on the 18ht day of January next, a large amount of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and various other articles not herein specified, to satisfy certain debts named in said Trust. Terms made known at the sale.

F. H. McDOWELL, Trustee.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-ts

Charlotte and Lincolnton

Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate teams. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

December 30, 1843. 41::4m.

TO THE TRAVELLING Public.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two-horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such [illegible] call on him. JENNINGS B. KERR.

[illegible], July 4, 1843. 1::y.

NEW FIRM AND

New Goods.

JOSEPH SUMNER & Co., having added to their stock of Tin Ware, Lindsey Cloths, &c., a great variety of other GOODS, lately purchased in New York, the public are respectfully solicited to call and examine them. They are determined to sell low for cash, or to prompt dealers, on short credit. Feathers and Beeswax, at the highest market prices, taken in payment for Goods.

October 10, 1843. 31::tf.

FRESH SUPPLY

OF

CHEAP FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Derby Springs,

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he is now opening direct from New York and Philadelphia,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

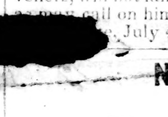
purchased by himself on the most favorable terms He invites purchasers to give him a call, and see and judge for themselves, as he is determined to sell Goods as cheap for Cash as they can be bought at any other Store in this section of country. His stock embraces the following leading articles:

A GENERAL SELECTION OF

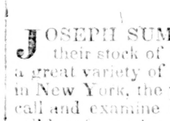
DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY VARIETY AND THE LATEST STYLES;

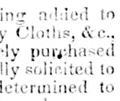
A HEAVY STOCK OF



Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cutlery,



CROCKERY, SAD DLERY, HATS



Bonnets, Boots, & Shoes,

and every other article usually found in village stores Call and buy bargains.

Oct. 10, 1843.

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until Thursday the 21st instant, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poorhouse for one year from the 1st day of January, 1844. On the 21st, the Board of Wardens are requested to meet at the Poorhouse, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where bidders for the Stewardship are also requested to attend, view the premises, and hand in their bids.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Char'n.

December 2, 1843. 38-tm.

Notice.

MY wife LUCINDA, having left my home and protection without just provocation, I am compelled to give this public notice that I will pay no debt she may contract from and after this date.

H. McGINN.

November 23, 1843. 37F

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous bad glandular system, scrotula, cancerous ulcers and nostinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as oustinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and for ase. The proprietors have made arrangements Thspreading it throughout the whole United States. theat all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into wh alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, celerever enlightened reason may be melined to relieve it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order ot pace its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking th emercury I began to feel its poisonous influence, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearlessly increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bone nearly portruded and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. rFrom my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these [illegible] days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours.

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Eayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duane

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner of Church and Leonards st.

JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner of Franklin and Church sts.

ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a [illegible] sense of gratitude inherent to us all when [illegible] relieved from suffering and disease, I now [illegible] of justice due to you, and with a view of [illegible] the afflicted, make known to the world the [illegible] ble benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease, which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say from the crown of the head to the sole of my feet there was no soundness in me. From [illegible] mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &. As a last resource I was induced to wrap myself in a fur [illegible] and shut myself secluded shunned by all, myself and friends that I was induced to believe my case [illegible]

In August last, by the advice of friends at the New-York City Hospital, where my case was incurable. The disease [illegible] ed my whole body, rendering me [illegible] the skin thickened and cracked, and [illegible] ter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, having me less than ten dollars, I am well. I gratefully and declare to the world, that after spending near 3,000 in traveling and doctoring, more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen—Owing to your a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary. From [illegible] which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly flowing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady [illegible] road car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son [illegible] and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced useing it and now after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggists and Chemist, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte by*

BRALEY OATS.

74 1y: Druggist.

DR CHARLES [illegible] LOCK,

STILL continues [illegible] practice of medicine in Charlotte [illegible] will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. [illegible] White Row of the Mansion House. [illegible] charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 7::tf

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co.

on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base imitations and counterfeits. If the merchant near you has them not, urge him to procure them, or call at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them.

No family should be a week without these remedies

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember it is always.*

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true DAYS' LINIMENT from *Comstock & Co.*

ALL SORES

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all young or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore **EYES.** It has delighted thousands. It will take out pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

COLLINS'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them particularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting a *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S **BLOOD PILLS,** superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

[See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:] *Dr. C. Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the **NERVES** or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of **FEVERS,** or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. **COLDS COUGHS** pains in the bones, hoarseness, and **DROPSY** are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can excel or equal this If you are sure to get Comstock's you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for [illegible] piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritation brought to the surface by fretion with this Balm—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S. VERMIFUGE will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults with a certainty quite surprising. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by *Comstock & Co.*, in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.**

Comstock & Co. **Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.**

The ab[illegible] OATS,

[illegible]Feb. Charlotte, N. C.